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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1917.

MARINE BARRACKS TO RISE IN QUANTICO

Work Is to Be Begun Within Next Few Days.

WILL HOUSE 20,000 MEN
First of Concentration Camps to Be on Banks of Potomac.

The first evidence of war conditions in the way of construction will be begun within a few days when the building of barracks for more than twenty thousand men will be started at Quantico.

These barracks are to be built for the housing of marines, who will be sent there for intensive training under officers who will be especially assigned to this service.

The buildings will be of wood construction, and will be done under a contract let within the last few days to one of the largest firms of building contractors in the country.

Work is to be rushed on them to the extent of employing both day and night shifts and every expedient will be resorted to for the earliest possible completion.

This will be the first of the concentration camps to be completed since the war conditions made it necessary to build structures to house the great war forces which will be gathered both by the volunteering which has been going on and conscription, which will be started as soon as Congress has authorized the work.

GERMANS IN BARRED ZONE TOLD TO REPORT

Must Move or Obtain Residence Permits Within Month.

Allien Germans living within half a mile of the Navy Yard, Marine Barracks, Army War College, Firth-Sterling Steel Plant, or the United States magazine on the Potomac shore just south of the steel plant, have exactly one month in which to move, or to apply for permit to continue to reside in the restricted zone. Permits will be issued either by the United States marshal or the Police Department.

United States Marshal Maurice Spain has just received a large map of the District showing the territory included in the order, which becomes effective June 1. After that date enemy aliens living, without a permit, in the area are liable to summary arrest, and it is not thought probable they will be given the same consideration as those who make a voluntary statement. One application for a permit has been received.

The line enclosing the restricted zone starts east from the wharves near I street southwest, and extends to South Capital and I streets. From there it strikes northeast through Garfield park and describes a wide semicircle eastward, the arc almost touching Lincoln Park.

The line then runs south between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets southeast and crosses the Eastern Branch at Fourteenth street. A small section of Anacostia, about six blocks, is circumscribed by the line which then turns west, taking a section of Railroad avenue and some of the lower end of Morris road.

The zone about the Firth-Sterling Steel plant and the magazine just miles Congress Heights, but takes in much of Nichols avenue and a part of Livingston road.

FOOD SITUATION TOPIC AT TRADE CONFERENCE

Specialists Discuss Various Phases of Problem Facing Nation.

Committee meetings of specialists in different lines of food production featured the second day of the Federal Trade Commission's conference with State delegates today.

Splitting up into five groups, the delegates spent several hours discussing the food situation in the topical divisions of meats, cereals, sugar, and preserved foods, dairy produce and fuel. Much use was made of the material presented in the state reports yesterday.

The official program of the conference ends today, but many of the delegates are expected to stay over for informal conferences to be held all this week.

CUBANS JOIN WAR COUNCIL

Army and Navy Officers Come Here for Conferences.

Cuba's commission today joined the war council here.

The commission, purely a military and naval representation, called on Secretary Lansing and Chief of Staff Scott accompanied by an escort of United States officers.

The commission, headed by Gen. Jose Marti y Zayas-Hazan, chief of staff, is composed of Lieutenant Colonel Lazama, Capt. Alberto de Carrizosa y Velazquez, Capt. Ernesto Tarrío y Espinosa and Ensign Jose Vanguerich.

GUTHRIE'S BODY ON WARSHIP.
The remains of American Ambassador Guthrie, of Japan, are being borne to the United States on the Japanese warship Azuma, which left Yokohama April 28. Previous to the departure a short funeral service was held which was attended by high Japanese officials.

Vawter Goes on Trial for Life

Self-Defense and Unwritten Law Expected To Be Advanced By Educator As Justification For Killing Stockton Heth.

CHRISTIANSBURG, Va., May 1.—Charles E. Vawter, dean of the physics department of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, went on trial for his life today for the murder of Stockton Heth, jr., prominent sportsman and society man.

He was indicted this morning on a charge of murder in the first degree and the first real battle of the trial is in the selection of a petit jury. Only sixteen men were summoned for the first venire, and it is not expected that a jury can be chosen from it.

Proceedings having been rushed through with undreamed of rapidity, the jury was completed by 12:45.

The panel is composed of the following: G. G. Correll, J. Grant Whitaker, M. W. Zirkle, R. H. Price, G. W. Sisson, A. J. Altizer, J. T. Welch, T. W. Allen, J. Rich Krister, R. H. Shelton, John Waterson, D. K. Lucas, W. C. Hendley, R. H. Graham, R. T. Smith, and James M. Kanode.

As the beginning of testimony became nearer Vawter's defense was gradually disclosed, circumstantially, but certainly. He will plead self-defense, interweaving his plea with the unwritten law. The unwritten law will involve the "brainstorm" plea, as the unwritten law in itself is not a valid plea.

This draws into it the personality of Judge W. W. Moffett, who presides over the circuit court for Montgomery county. His career of twenty-three years on the bench, county and circuit, has proved him a firm opponent of the "brainstorm" plea. In the first trial of the trial over the defense of the defendant Judge Moffett promptly ruled in favor of the State.

An interesting sidelight on the general attitude of the court is contained in the ruling against the motion to quash the indictment on the ground of irregularity. The grounds lay in the contention that the summons was not dated. The overruling of this technical objection was prompt. Another motion to quash the venire for the petit jury also was overruled.

The selection of the jury proceeded with amazing swiftness, the first four veniremen being accepted after five minutes' examination.

Rapid Progress Made.
The next four men were accepted with equal rapidity.

The first hitch came when Henry Clay Akers, assistant treasurer of the county, a tall, stooped man in Confederate gray, was excused on the grounds of being a conscientious objector. The second hitch came when a scruple against the death penalty.

The other three in the batch were accepted, as were the following three, making an accepted panel of fourteen men. Only two more were wanted, Virginia law requiring sixteen, from which number the defense strikes four. It became evident that the jury would be completed quickly and the trial started this afternoon.

Christiansburg was awake early, long before Judge Moffett arrived at the courthouse. The dingy old building started this afternoon.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WOMEN CAN SUPPORT ALLIES, SAYS HOOVER

Can Keep Armies at Front by Economy, Is Assertion.

NEW YORK, May 1.—American women can maintain the allied armies on the firing line by eliminating waste in the home, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, who is to be American food controller, in a copyrighted article in Today's Housewife.

Urging every housewife to study scientific food values, Hoover suggested that Americans, in so far as possible, eat fish, fruit, potatoes, vegetables, poultry and dairy products which cannot be exported, and save the exportable grains and staples, such as sugar, lard, and cured meats.

"The day never will come when food inspectors will enter the American home as they do in Germany," declared Hoover. "To Americans if our faith in self-government is right this can be done as a matter of honor. The duty of democracy is to do this thing by individual effort, for our people is the test of our faith."

Women Should Study Foods.
"First of all, every American woman should, if she has not already done so, get a food primer on human feeding. Make protein, fat, carbohydrates and calories household words. The man of the house will sooner or later absorb the fact that he consumes 25 per cent more food than he needs and that one-third of American households waste another 25 per cent. We can, without inconvenience, substitute corn bread for wheat bread. We can give up cakes and confectionery. We can eat less meat and more vegetables. If our allies in France and Italy are to win, they will fight and die cheerfully in our common cause."

"It is not too late to plant most vegetables and above all beans, for beans are the richest of all vegetables in protein and fats, and our allies must have three times as much as we ever shipped them before."

"Every pig is a contribution to the common cause."

AWAITS STRIKERS' ANSWER
Senate Committee to Give Car Employees Till Thursday.

The special Senate committee named to investigate the street railway strike in this city will give the striking employees until Thursday to file answers to the statement which has been filed by the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

After that is filed, the committee will arrange plans for hearings.

RUSSIA HAS NEW POLICY
May Make Peace With Austria and Continue to Fight Germany.

PETROGRAD, May 1.—Observers here state that the question of the future of Austria is now regarded as one of purely military expediency, even by the most marked anti-Austrian elements here.

It would appear, therefore, that the time has arrived when the entente might decide on an Austrian policy with the object of procuring a separate peace with real guarantees for the rights of European nationalities and of the dual monarchy. It is recognized here now that such a peace would facilitate the defeat of Germany, and for this reason and not for love of Austria that modifications of views have taken place.

AVIATOR DROPS BOMBS ON TOWN IN HOLLAND
Raider of Unidentified Nationality Kills Five Neutrals.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—An aeroplane of unidentified nationality on Sunday night bombed the Dutch city of Zierikzee, near the Belgian frontier, killing five Dutch citizens and destroying and damaging many houses, according to information made public today.

This is the second instance in a war in which cities of neutral character have been bombed by airmen of unknown nationality. A dispatch a few days ago reported a Swiss town as having suffered minor damages from bombs.

FIGHT IS LAUNCHED TO OUST THURSTON

Dr. Van Schaick Says School Head Lacks "Punch."

NO OTHER CANDIDATE PICKED
School Board Members Meet to Discuss Situation Thoroughly.

Reasons why Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of schools should not be re-elected to that office by the Board of Education were discussed at a meeting of the board members at the home of Dr. John Van Schaick, Jr., president of the board last night.

Dr. Van Schaick discussed his reasons with members of the Supreme Court who appoint members of the board, in which he gave reasons why he believed Mr. Thurston should be relieved of duty as superintendent.

Dr. Van Schaick stated today that his chief reason why another man should be elected was that Mr. Thurston lacked the "punch" necessary to a man in his position.

A storm of protest against retiring Mr. Thurston has been received by Dr. Van Schaick.

Van Schaick Wants More Punch.
A statement given out by Dr. Van Schaick today said:

"Mr. Thurston is a clean, honest man, free from any entangling alliances as well as organizations. He is an honorable gentleman of whom I am personally fond and with whom I have some very pleasant relations, but my conviction is that more driving power is needed. At this time I have no other candidate in mind."

Further discussion probably will occupy some time of the board at an executive session prior to the board meeting tomorrow. A meeting of the committee of the whole will be held Thursday night, when a more definite decision of the board's final action is expected to be reached.

Dr. Van Schaick has received a number of letters and telephone calls from individuals as well as organizations requesting him to alter his position. Dr. Van Schaick was emphatic in stating that he would do his duty as he saw it.

Many Rally To Thurston.
Citizens associations, the Chamber of Commerce, and last night the Central Labor Union have gone on record as favoring the retention of Mr. Thurston.

Members of the Board of Education are reluctant about announcing their decisions to vote, some of them frankly stating that their minds are not yet made up.

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ARMY FOR USE ONLY IN WAR ON GERMANY

Senate Refuses to Extend Scope of Conscription Bill.

The million men to be made into a fighting force under the terms of the Administration conscription bill will be used exclusively for war against Germany.

Although war with Germany's allies has been declared, the Senate today refused to change the word "war" to "emergency" in the conscription measure.

The amendment was introduced by Senator Chamberlain in the debate on the bill, which was passed by the House last night.

"Upon advice of the judge advocate general of the army, I desire to amend the bill," Chamberlain said, "so as to substitute the word 'emergency' for the word 'war' wherever it applies in the bill."

"The reason given me is that the bill may be construed to apply only to the war with Germany and if we were drawn into a war with other nations, it wouldn't apply to those."

There followed discussion of this wording during which Senator Hoke Smith said "War" should remain because the bill applies to the existing war, another "might not meet with the approval of Congress."

The amendment was voted down, and if the judge advocate's opinion on the interpretation of the bill is correct, America's conscript army technically may be for battle with Germany alone.

There followed amendments covering phraseology were accepted.

In these the age of those subject to draft was changed from twenty-five years to twenty-seven years, as approved by the Senate last Saturday night.

GOOD NEWS FOR HOUSEWIVES

The Times will seek to assist its readers by publishing each day a list of food articles which on the day following will be purchasable at lower prices than those which have prevailed. This list represents consultation by Times representatives with the proprietors of more than 100 stores, some one of which is near you. Tomorrow's (Wednesday's) cut price foods include:

Fish Fresh asparagus
Strawberries Lettuce
Tomatoes

Asparagus is plentiful and reasonable.

Spinach is scarce, as the winter crop is practically depleted and the spring crop is not yet large enough to cut.

Strawberries are extra good and reasonable.

GERMANY IS SINKING SHIPS FASTER THAN THE ALLIES CAN BUILD THEM

BRITISH COMMISSIONER DECLARES

U-BOAT SANK STEAMER VACUUM, U. S. GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES

The Government got its first official news of the sinking of the American steamer Vacuum today, in a cablegram to the State Department.

Official announcement from the department said: "A telegram to the Department of State from the American consul general at London says that the American vessel Vacuum was destroyed by a submarine. The mate and seventeen of the crew, including three gunners, were rescued and landed. These were all in one boat. Other boats with the master, naval lieutenant and the remainder of the crew are still missing."

SENATE WELCOMES ENVOYS OF FRANCE
All Vent Enthusiasm as Guests Are Received.

VIVIANI MAKES ADDRESS
Storm of Cheers When Joffre Tells of His Appreciation.

A remarkable welcome was given the visiting French envoys this afternoon by the members of the Senate of the United States.

The wheels of legislation stopped, and for nearly thirty minutes the Senate remained in recess while Senators shook hands with M. Viviani, former premier of France; Marshal Joffre, and other distinguished members of the official party. M. Viviani, when the session resumed, made a formal address, expressing the appreciation of the French mission for the courtesies tendered here.

Enthusiasm seldom is allowed to give vent to itself in the Senate, but when the French mission entered the chamber, headed by M. Viviani and by Marshal Joffre in the uniform which has now become familiar to Washington, Senators and everyone else in the chamber united in vigorous and prolonged applause. Large numbers of members of the House visited the chamber while the visitors were being received, and the galleries were filled. The House members and the galleries united with the Senators in the demonstration.

The Senate was in the midst of the discussion of the conscription bill when the French envoys reached the Capitol. They were due at 12:30 o'clock. Anticipating their arrival, the Senate, a short time before they were due, suspended business and Vice President Marshall announced that Senators Lodge and Hitchcock would be selected to retire and escort the distinguished guests to the chamber.

All Stand in Greeting.
Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the visiting party entered the chamber from the office of the Vice President, to which it had gone on reaching the Capitol. The moment the envoys came into sight cheering and applause began. The entire Senate and all in the galleries stood up.

The members of the French party included M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat, Ambassador Jusserand, and M. Hovelacque, minister of public instruction. As they took their places on the rostrum near the Vice President's desk they were welcomed by the Vice President.

Vice President Marshall, in presenting them to the Senate, after the demonstration of applause had subsided, said:

"The Senate of the United States has had the pleasure and the honor many times in the past of receiving distinguished visitors to this republic. It was the glorious honor of receiving General Lafayette. Nearly a century afterward it now has the pleasure of welcoming the former premier of the French Republic, the superintendent of public instruction, Admiral Chocheprat, and the Marshal of France."

Another great demonstration of applause broke forth from the floor and from the galleries. M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre and others in the party bowed their acknowledgments.

Senator Martin, as leader of the Senate, then moved a recess of fifteen minutes in order that the Senate might be able to receive the distinguished visitors in the most fitting manner.

The members of the visiting party then took their stand at the right of the desk of the Vice President and the members of the Senate passed by and were introduced by Senator Hitchcock to M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, who stood at the left of the former premier.

Broussard's French Greeting.
Warm handshakes and hearty greetings were exchanged. Many of the Senators knew Ambassador Jusserand personally and shook hands with him.

Senator Walsh of Montana, was the first to be received. A particularly cordial meeting took place between Senator Broussard of Louisiana, who speaks French like a native, and Marshal Joffre and Marshal Joffre heartily and joined in the applause for the visitors.

After the Senators had been received by the visitors, there were calls for M. Viviani and he responded with an eloquent address in French in which he expressed his deep appreciation of the honor conferred on the envoys by the Senate and also his appreciation of the warm greeting given by the country in general.

He spoke of the fact that the two countries are united in fighting for the cause of humanity.

More vigorous applause followed the address of M. Viviani. Then cries arose for Marshal Joffre. The grizzled warrior managed to say that he did not speak English. He did not attempt to deliver an address, but stirred the Senate and the galleries to more applause by shouting "Vive les Etats Unis."

Although the Senate had recessed for fifteen minutes, nearly half an hour was occupied in the receiving. It was nearly 1 o'clock before the visitors left the chamber and the Senate settled down to consider once more the conscription bill.

U-BOAT TOLL VAST, SAYS LORD PERCY

Tells U. S. Government Submarines Are Chief Menace.

Now Greatest War Problem
British Shipping Expert Gives Vital Facts and Figures.

The German submarine menace overshadowed even the question of sending American soldiers to France at the great war council between representatives of our allies and officials of the United States Government today.

Lord Eustace Percy, the British shipping expert, informed the American Government that the shipping problem brought about by Germany's ruthless submarine warfare takes precedence over every other problem at present.

"The situation is very serious, indeed," said Lord Percy. "Shipping is the most vitally important matter with which the allies have to deal. The urgency of the situation has been made plain to the American Government."

It became known today that as a result of conferences between the members of the British mission and the American shipping board a number of American vessels had already been placed at the disposal of our allies. It is understood that all the seized German and Austrian vessels which are now serviceable, are included in the vessels put into service for transporting munitions and other war supplies.

"Germany is sinking ships faster than the allies can build them," said Lord Percy. "It cannot make public the figures of the tonnage sunk, for that must remain a secret, but they are startling."

"Something of the significance of the situation may be gotten from the fact that forty British merchant ships were sunk by submarines in the third week of April."

"The balancing factor in the situation, if we are to go on feeding our allies, is the tonnage the United States can supply."

"It is a race between the combined ship producing abilities of the allies and the submarine. At the end of the war there will be a large net decrease in ships because they cannot be built as fast as they are sunk."

"So far as England herself is concerned she could get along quite comfortably if she did not have the enormous task of sending her allies armed and supplied with food, coal, steel and the supplies necessary to the conduct of war. England could feed and equip herself from the dominions with her own shipping. We twenty-four per cent was engaged in transporting grain and food stuffs. Twenty to twenty-two per cent is still free from requisition. There are now only 300 ships in foreign trade service, carrying just over half the 10,000,000 tons of wheat consumed by our dominions and our annual consumption is only 6,000,000 tons."

England Bears Burden.
"But the burden of the world transportation falls on British shipping, and we look to the United States to relieve the situation."

"British tonnage at the end of March was 10 per cent in naval and military service. Thirty-four per cent was under requisition by the government for the transportation of munitions and other supplies. Twenty per cent was engaged in transporting grain and food stuffs. Twenty to twenty-two per cent is still free from requisition. There are now only 300 ships in foreign trade service, carrying just over half the 10,000,000 tons of wheat consumed by our dominions and our annual consumption is only 6,000,000 tons."

Carrying Supplies.
"Fifteen per cent of the total British tonnage is carrying supplies to and from France and the United States."

"One thing to do is to cut down needless exports and imports. We have started this already and will continue it. We are gradually diminishing the number of ships engaged in foreign trade service and conserving our tonnage."

Questioned about methods employed in combating the submarine menace, Lord Percy said "every conceivable means is being used to fight off the submarines. As to the exact nature of those methods I cannot speak for they are secret."

Future Sir Dudley de Chair, vice admiral of the British navy, discussed the submarine menace with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and other officials of the Navy Department today. This afternoon Admiral de Chair will confer with Admiral Chocheprat of the French navy.

General Bridges Lectures.
Lieut. Gen. B. T. M. Bridges, of the British army, conferred with Secretary of War Baker this afternoon. Following an address to the members of the general staff, instructors and students at the War College, General Bridges discussed war and means of quickly equipping and training an army, and stressed the fact that the European battlefield is the only place to effectively train for modern warfare.

He said the British would be glad to welcome as many American officers as could be sent abroad to see how Great Britain trains her soldiers. Foreign Secretary Balfour held several conferences at the Long, residence this morning and at noon visited the war council.

Plan Permanent Council Here

Allied War Body Probably Will Be Established In Washington Following Visits of Commissions To This Country.

A permanent allied war council probably will be established in Washington following the visits of commissions from the various allied governments.

This means that there will be permanent representation here of the commissions sent by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Cuba and others of the allies to discuss and unify all war efforts.

Administration officials already are giving thought to such an organization, and it probably will follow exchange of war commission representation between the various governments.

Since the visit of the French and British commissions, it has been found that there is much in real results to be accomplished by such an exchange.

Many Members to Remain.
While such a council will not have the distinguished representation of the present commissions in their entirety, many of the British and French commissions are expected to remain here indefinitely. Others probably will be sent, and a form of permanent organization affected.

It was at first considered the simpler course to have additional American representation in the other allied capitals and additional allied representation here, but officials are considering the advantages to be attained by a unit organization, to advise and confer with the American Government here in its efforts to aid the allies, particularly in the policy of feeding, clothing and carrying supplies to them to carry on the war.

To Hold Conference Soon.
Work of the present British and French commissions are now advancing to the point where some form of permanent organization is possible, and the matter will be discussed soon at conferences at the State Department. Adoption of such a policy would obviate extensive increase in the various embassy staffs.

American "trading with the enemy measures" and questions affecting exports of munitions and food to the allies were discussed at a conference at the State Department at noon today between Secretary Lansing, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Chairman Denham of the Shipping Board, and British trade commissioners, with the British commission.

The conference was largely a preliminary one to take up the broader questions of trading and shipping, and the adoption of a uniform policy.

GERMANY AND CHILE IN PACT, IS CHARGE

Kaiser's Influence in South America Guaranteed by Treaty.

Buenos Aires, May 1.—Germany and Chile negotiated a secret treaty guaranteeing Germany a foothold in South America, in 1913, when Prince Henry of Prussia visited Chile, according to an article published in Revista today Jose Molins, one of the foremost authorities on South American relations.

Molins declared Chile was thus powerless to sympathize with the United States or Brazil because of this pact. According to Revista's article the secret agreement between Chile and Germany guaranteed Germany's influence in South America regardless of future developments. In return, Chile was pledged German aid in maintaining her supremacy in western South America, including an ambitious plan for Chile ultimately to seize Patagonia from Argentina.

"Chile is powerless to express her views with the United States lest Germany reveal this treaty," declared Molins in conclusion.

Wilson's on the Speedway
Go for Jaunt on Horseback in Potomac Park.

The President and Mrs. Wilson rode early today and took a horseback ride on the Speedway and through Potomac Park. Heretofore they have completed their equestrian exercises to the bridge path in Rock Creek Park.

Only a few persons saw the distinguished couple owing to the early hour. Two Secret Service men accompanied them.

The President went out this morning because a Cabinet meeting was scheduled for this afternoon.

URGES PROHIBITION IN WAR

Former Governor Foss Asks "Dry" Nation Now.

BOSTON, May 1.—War prohibition will solve America's food problem more quickly than "feverish gardening in parks and yards and dismantled lawns," asserted former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts.

In a statement today Foss declared that "war prohibition is the only path that will bring civilization out of the woods." He asserted national prohibition is the biggest issue before the nation today.

Attacks on British Front Subside to Cannonading.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD, May 1.—British and German forces alike took a "breathing space" today.